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15		ICT OF CALIFORNIA
16		D DIVISION
17	OAKLANI	DIVISION
18		
19	CIZZZE A CERTANIA 1 1 10 C1 10 1 11	CASE NO.: 10-CV-4387 PJH
20	SKYE ASTIANA on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated,	
21	Plaintiff,	CLASS ACTION
22	V.	JOINT CASE MANAGEMENT STATEMENT
23	BEN & JERRY'S HOMEMADE, INC.,	DATE: July 21, 2011 TIME: 2:00 p.m.
24	Defendant.	CTRM: 3, 3rd Floor
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JOINT CASE MANAGEMENT STATEMENT CASE No.: 10-cv-4387-PJH sf-3017126

The parties submit this Joint Case Management Statement pursuant to this Court's April 13, 2011 (Dkt. 53), and Rules 16 and 26(f) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The parties have conducted their Rule 26(f) conference.

1. JURISDICTION AND SERVICE

Defendant was properly served on October 5, 2010 (Dkt. 4). The parties agree that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction, and there are no issues with respect to personal jurisdiction or venue.

2. <u>FACTS</u>

The allegations of Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint (Dkt. 20) is summarized in this Court's May 26, 2011 Order Denying Motions to Dismiss and Motions to Strike (Dkt. 62). In short, *Astiana* is a class action brought against Ben & Jerry's Homemade, Inc. on behalf of a nationwide class and a California sub-class of consumers who purchased "all natural" Ice Cream products which contained alkalized cocoa processed with potassium carbonate, an alleged man made, synthetic ingredient beginning September 29, 2006 through the present.

Defendant denies that any of the alleged laws were violated.

3. LEGAL ISSUES

Plaintiff alleges the following six causes of action: (1) Common Law Fraud; (2) violation of the unlawful prong of California's Business and Professions Code §17200 et. seq.; (3) violation of the unfair prong of California's Business and Professions Code §17200 et. seq.; (4) violation of the fraudulent prong of California's Business and Professions Code §17200 et. seq.; (5) violation of California Business & Professions Code 17500 et. seq.; and (6) Restitution Based On Quasi-Contract/Unjust Enrichment. (Dkt. 20.) Plaintiff also seeks injunctive and declaratory relief.

4. <u>MOTIONS</u>

Plaintiff

Plaintiff anticipates filing a motion for class certification after having an appropriate time to conduct discovery. Plaintiff may also file a motion for summary judgment as to liability after the completion of sufficient discovery.

Defendant

Defendant filed a motion to dismiss the First Amended Complaint. (Dkt. 24). The motion was denied. (Dkt. 62.) Defendant anticipates filing a motion for summary judgment.

5. AMENDED PLEADINGS

The parties agree that they have until December 5, 2011 to amend the pleadings with the further understanding that either party may make a motion to amend thereafter, upon a showing of good cause.

6. <u>EVIDENCE PRESERVATION</u>

Defendant and Plaintiff have each represented that steps have been taken to preserve evidence relevant to this litigation. Plaintiff has since the inception of this lawsuit either provided documents and evidence relevant to this litigation to his undersigned counsel or have acknowledged that she will retain any such relevant evidence. Defendant has distributed document retention notices to appropriate document custodians requiring affirmative steps to retain relevant documents or discoverable evidence in their possession, custody, or control. The parties will continue to discuss whether and to what extent any additional steps may be necessary to ensure the preservation of relevant evidence. The parties will meet and confer regarding the scope and nature of electronic discovery in this case as required by and consistent with applicable law and the local rules. If the parties are unable to reach an understanding on evidence preservation or electronic discovery, the disputed matter will be submitted to the Court for a formal order.

7. INITIAL DISCLOSURES

The parties have agreed to exchange their initial disclosures by August 1, 2011.

The parties have agreed to seek entry of a Protective Order to govern the use and disclosure of confidential information in this litigation using the form approved in this District.

8. DISCOVERY

Plaintiff served Defendant with their First Set of Requests for Production of Documents and First Set of Interrogatories on June 16, 2011, following the first Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) conference in this action. Defendant has not served Plaintiff with any formal discovery.

As noted, the parties shall shortly submit a Stipulation and [Proposed] Protective Order consistent with the form used in this District. The parties began conferring regarding discovery of electronically stored information (ESI), search protocols, and the format of document production at the Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) Conference, and will continue the process as the parties continue to obtain more information related to those issues.

The parties do not currently anticipate the need to modify the limitations of the discovery rules, but respectfully reserve their right to seek relief from such limitation should the need arise later.

Proposed discovery schedules are set in Section 20(b) below.

9. CLASS ACTIONS

Plaintiff anticipates filing motions for class certification after having an appropriate time to conduct discovery.

10. <u>RELATED CASES</u>

Astiana is currently related to Thurston v. Conopco, Inc. d/b/a Unilever (formerly d/b/a Good Humor-Breyers) d/b/a Breyers., Case No. 10-cv-04937-PJH (N.D. Cal.) and Catanese v. Unilever d/b/a Breyers, Case No. 11-cv-01811-PJH (N.D. Cal.).

Whereas this case (*Astiana*) challenges the use of the phrase "all natural" on Ben & Jerry's ice cream products, *Thurston* and *Catanese* challenge the use of "all natural" on Breyers' ice cream products. Both brands are owned by the same corporate parent, although different subsidiaries are named as Defendants in each case.

The *Astiana* case was filed first and is the only case against Ben & Jerry's. *Thurston* is the first filed case against Breyers.

The three cases have not been consolidated for trial purposes. As noted under Part B, the parties agree that for pretrial purposes, the case against Ben & Jerry's and the two cases against Breyers can be coordinated, but sufficient differences in issues, evidence, and witnesses exist such that the case against Ben & Jerry's should be tried separately from the two cases against Breyers.

1	11.	RELIEF
2	Based	upon Defendant's conduct asserted in the Amended Complaint, Plaintiff seeks the
3	following reli	ref:
4	(1)	An order certifying that this action is properly brought and may be maintained as
5		class action, that Plaintiffs be appointed Class Representative and Plaintiffs'
6		counsel be appointed Class Counsel.
7	(2)	Restitution in such amount that Plaintiff and all Class members paid for
8		Defendant's misleading and misbranded products, or the profits, charges and fees
9		Defendant obtained for them.
10	(3)	An order enjoining Defendant from continuing to violate federal and state laws
11		through misleading labeling and misbranding of its ice cream products.
12	(4)	An order awarding Plaintiff the costs of suit, including pre and post-judgment
13		interest.
14	(5)	An order awarding Plaintiff's counsel's attorneys' fees.
15	(6)	An order requiring an accounting for, and imposition of a constructive trust upon,
16		all monies received by Defendant as a result of the unfair, fraudulent and unlawfu
17		conduct alleged herein.
18	(7)	Such other and further relief as may be deemed necessary or appropriate.
19	12.	SETTLEMENT AND ADR
20	The p	arties have agreed to participate in private mediation by October 23, 2011.
21	(Dkt. 65.) Th	ne mediation (in all of the related cases) is scheduled for September 14, 2011.
22	13.	CONSENT TO MAGISTRATE
23	On C	October 26, 2010, Plaintiff filed a Declination to Proceed Before a Magistrate Judge
24	and Request	for Reassignment to a United States District Judge. (Dkt. 12.) The parties do not
25	consent to as	ssignment of the litigation to a U.S. Magistrate Judge for court trial.
26	14.	OTHER REFERENCES
27	None.	

15. NARROWING OF ISSUES

The parties are not aware of any issues that can be narrowed by agreement.

16. EXPEDITED SCHEDULE

The parties do not believe this case can be handled on an expedited basis with streamlined procedures.

17. <u>SCHEDULING</u>

See Section 20(B).

18. TRIAL

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Plaintiff has requested a jury trial with respect to claims that may be so adjudicated.

If a class is certified, Defendant anticipates a jury trial of one week. If class certification is denied and plaintiff chooses to proceed to trial individually, this could be a one-day trial.

19. DISCLOSURE OF NON-PARTY INTERESTED ENTITIES OR PERSONS

The parties in *Astiana* filed certificates of interested parties. (Dkt. 2, 11.)

20. OTHER MATTERS

The parties anticipate the production of confidential documents and have accordingly agreed to negotiate a protective order based on this District's approved form. The parties anticipate filing such order shortly.

A. STATEMENT PURSUANT TO L. R. 16-9(b)

Plaintiff's Statement

This is a class action was brought by Plaintiff against Ben & Jerry's Homemade, Inc. on behalf of a nationwide class and a California sub-class of consumers who purchased "all natural" Ice Cream products which contained alkalized cocoa processed with potassium carbonate, a man made, synthetic ingredient beginning September 29, 2006 through the present. Plaintiff will seek class certification pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P 23(a) and 23(b)(1), (b)(2), and (b)(3). Courts in this District have certified nationwide classes in similar food product false labeling consumer class actions. *See Zeisel v. Diamond Foods, Inc.*, 2011 WL 2221113 (N.D. Cal., June 7, 2011) (White, J.)(certifying nationwide class under UCL and CLRA); *Chavez v. Blue Skye Natural Bev. Co.*,

1	<i>Inc.</i> , 268 F.R	.D. 365 (N.D.Cal. 2010) (Walker, J.) (certifying nationwide common law fraud
2	claims).	
3	There	e are thousands of class members who are geographically dispersed throughout the
4	United States	s, including California, making the class sufficiently numerous and making joinder
5	impracticable	è.
6	Comr	mon questions of law or fact exist as to all members of the Class. Plaintiff has
7	alleged a con	nmon course of conduct by Defendant to use unlawful, misleading and misbranded
8	labels to enti-	ce individuals to purchase its products. Common questions predominate over any
9	questions affe	ecting only individual class members. These common legal or factual questions
10	include:	
11	A.	Whether Defendant's labels contained unlawful, unauthorized and misleading "all
12		natural" claims;
13	B.	Whether Defendant's labels violated the labeling provisions of the Sherman Law
14		at California's Health & Safety Code §110660;
15	C.	Whether Defendant's actions in violation of California's Health & Safety Code
16		§110660 described herein also violate California's Business and Professions Code
17		17200 et seq.;
18	D.	Whether Defendant's misrepresentations were likely to deceive class members or
19		the general public;
20	E.	Whether Defendant's actions in violation of California's Health & Safety Code
21		§110660 described herein also violate California's Business and Professions Code
22		17500 et seq.; and
23	F.	The appropriate measure of damages, restitution and/or restitutionary
24		disgorgement;
25	G.	Whether Defendant's labels its Ice Cream products as "all natural;" and
26	H.	Whether the alkalized cocoa used in Defendant's Ice Cream products is processed
27	with a synthe	etic ingredient.
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Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class, in that Plaintiff purchased Defendant's Ice Cream products based upon its unlawful, misleading and misbranded labels. Plaintiff is no different in any relevant respect from any other Class member.

Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class because her interests do not conflict with the interests of the class members they seek to represent, and she has retained counsel competent and experienced in conducting complex class action litigation.

Finally, a class action is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this dispute. The damages, restitution and/or restitutionary disgorgement for each individual class member likely will be relatively small, especially given the cost per package of Defendant's Ice Cream products and the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex litigation necessitated by Defendant's alleged conduct. Thus, it would be virtually impossible for the class members individually to effectively redress the wrongs done to them. Moreover, even if the class members could afford individual actions, it would still not be preferable to class wide litigation. Individualized actions present the potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments. By contrast, a class action presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economies of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

Plaintiff intends to move for class certification according to Plaintiff's schedule set forth in paragraph 20(b).

Defendant's Statement

Defendant disagrees that class certification is appropriate, and intends to oppose class certification and move for summary judgment against the named plaintiff.

B. PROPOSED LITIGATION SCHEDULE

The parties are in agreement that Astiana (Ben & Jerry's) Thurston (Breyers) and Catanese (Breyers) should be coordinated for pretrial discovery. The parties also agree that for purposes of trial, *Thurston* and *Catanese* should be tried together and *Astiana* should be tried separately.

The parties, however, disagree over three issues: (1) whether discovery should be bifurcated into a pre-certification and post-certification phase; (2) the amount of time needed to complete discovery; and (3) whether *Astiana* should be tried first. These differences are highlighted by the competing pretrial schedules being proposed by the parties, as set forth below:

Plaintiff's Position

Plaintiff does not propose to bifurcate discovery. Rather, she proposes a structure for discovery to give the parties the opportunity to avoid taking discovery that might be rendered needless based on the Court's class certification ruling. Specifically, Plaintiff proposes an initial period of discovery focused on what the parties believe they need to present for the Motion for Class Certification to this Court. In the initial period of class focused discovery neither party would be prevented from taking merits discovery since merits and class discovery often overlap. However, it does permit the parties to narrow the amount of discovery they need to take prior to class certification knowing they can complete any merits discovery not taken after the Court rules on class certification. Once the Court rules on class certification, the parties can review the Court's decision and determine in light of that decision what additional merits discovery is needed and what merits discovery is not needed and propose an appropriate remaining pre-trial schedule to the Court. The parties would then be permitted to complete merits discovery to the extent it does not duplicate or repeat discovery already taken by that party.

Plaintiff's proposed process promotes efficiency and avoids needless costs by permitting the parties to avoid discovery that the Court's class certification decision may show is not needed. It is true that to some degree this structure relies on the professionalism, experience and cooperation of all counsel to be most effective. Plaintiff believes the counsel in this case will make this structure successful. It is also noteworthy that this or a similar structure has been adopted by the courts and/or agreed to by the parties in virtually every class action the undersigned counsel have been involved in, and numerous of these have been in this District, and none of those courts ordered the completion of all merits discovery prior to addressing the class certification issue.

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Plaintiff believes the issue of whether *Astiana* or *Thurston/ Catanese* should be tried first need not be made at this time. All cases will be on the same pre-trial schedule. As the issues and discovery develops in each case, it may be shown that it would be more efficient to try one case over the other.

Plaintiff therefore respectfully requests that this Court defer any ruling on which case should be tried first, and approve Plaintiff's proposed schedule below:

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PROPOSED DEADLINE
October 23, 2011 (Dkt. 65). The mediation is currently scheduled for September 14, 2011.
August 1, 2011
December 5, 2011 (without waiver of right to amend later upon a showing of good cause and in conformance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 15)
December 21, 2011
January 11, 2012
February 1, 2012
February 15, 2012
March 7, 2012

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EVENT	PROPOSED DEADLINE
** Dispositive Motion Cutoff	
** Other Motion Cutoff (other than Motions in Limine)	
** Pretrial Conference (hearing on Motions in Limine, agreed jury instructions and verdict forms, proposed voir dire questions)	
** Pre-Trial Briefs	
** Trial Date	

* Plaintiff does not presently anticipate submitting an expert report as to either the Motion for Class Certification or any Motion for Summary Judgment as to the Named Plaintiff. Defendant reserves the right to submit expert reports. The parties agree that if they should later decide to submit an expert report or rebuttal expert report that they shall cooperate in providing advance notice of the use of an expert and in seeking an appropriate extension of the motions schedule from the Court to permit expert discovery.

** Plaintiff respectfully suggests that the Court schedule a Case Management Conference following its ruling(s) on motions for summary judgment and/or class certification to schedule all additional class, merits, and other remaining pre-trial proceedings.

Defendant's Position

Plaintiff has chosen to argue her case, which reluctantly requires Defendant to have to reply. We are prepared to make the case for our proposed schedule at the hearing, but these are, in general, our reasons.

We agree that what Plaintiff propose isn't truly bifurcation. It's worse. It contemplates two un-bifurcated phases of discovery with an intermission (for class certification) in between. That is hugely unfair to Defendant, and wasteful of resources.

This is not a fact-intensive case. Discovery will be of limited scope since the focus of the lawsuits is on the legal definition of "natural" and on the product labels. Therefore, class and merit-based discovery should both proceed and conclude simultaneously, with class certification to follow.

Defendant also requests that trial be held in Astiana (Ben & Jerry's) first. It is the firstfiled case. While it presents the same issues as *Thurston* and *Catanese* (Breyers), it also presents several additional issues not present in those cases. Defendant proposes that no trial date be set in the Breyers's cases, rather, that the Court set a pretrial conference in the Breyers' cases (*Thurston* and *Catanese*) after judgment is issued in *Astiana*.

Defendant's proposed schedule is set forth below.

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EVENT PROPOSED DEADLINE 19 Mediation to be held by: October 23, 2011 (Dkt. 65). The mediation is currently scheduled for September 14, 2011. **Initial Disclosures** August 1, 2011 December 5, 2011 (without waiver of right Deadline to add additional parties or claims: to amend later upon a showing of good cause and in conformance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 15) Completion of fact discovery January 27, 2012 27

EVENT	PROPOSED DEADLINE
Disclosure of identities and reports of expert witnesses:	February 3, 2012
Disclosure of identities and reports of rebuttal witnesses:	March 9, 2012
All Case Dispositive Motions and Class Certification to be heard at 9:00 a.m. on or before:	April 18, 2012
Final Pretrial Conference at 2:00 p.m. on:	July 26, 2012
Trial:	August 20, 2012 ¹
Dated: July 14, 2011 PA	MBER FEINSTEIN DOYLE & YNE, LLC (s/ Joseph N. Kravec, Jr. Joseph N. Kravec, Jr.

Joseph N. Kravec, Jr.

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¹ Defendant requests that the trial in *Astiana* be held on August 20, 2012 and that the related-cases *Thurston* and *Catanese* be held for trial after judgment is entered in *Astiana*.